

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 2, as follows.

Generally, in an exemplary OFDM communication system, a digital signal
5 is transmitted as a plurality of parallel sub-carries (also known as “bins”). Collectively, these sub-carriers are referred to as an OFDM “symbol.” However, only some of the sub-carriers actually contain information about the signal, referred to as “active sub-carriers.” The remaining sub-carriers are nulled, i.e., filled with zeroes, and thus, are referred to as “inactive sub-carriers.” An inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) of a
10 significantly longer length than the number of active sub-carriers is then used to encode the signal for transmission to an OFDM receiver. In particular, the IFFT length is maintained at twice the number of sub-carriers in order to properly reproduce the highest frequency sub-carriers and avoid the effects of aliasing.

15 Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 19, as follows.

The RF automatic gain control circuit 235 receives the signal from the transmitter 110. The RF automatic gain control circuit 235 attempts to maintain this signal as close to a desired dBm setpoint as possible. Therefore, if the power calculations indicate that the power is greater than the setpoint, then the direction is set to -1, if the
20 power is less than the setpoint, then the direction is set to 1; otherwise, the direction is set to 0. After a number of such decisions, the majority decision is adopted. The decisions on the directions are also governed by hysteresis in power.